

The operations of the New Tariff Bill are already appreciably felt in all branches of trade, but especially in a great establishment like Meyer's, where the daily receipt of hundreds of cases of New Goods—bought at the New Tariff Prices—causes Meyers to reduce the goods already in stock to meet the Low Tariff Prices. This is not a matter of choice, but a necessity, and Meyers are more than equal to the emergency. You may expect Wonderful Bargains all over the store. **This Will be a Great Sale Week**

## BOYS' CLOTHING.

You never had a better opportunity to dress your boy up to date at the proper up-to-date price. Boys' Clothing in which there is any wool shows plainer than anything else the economical money-saving virtues of the NEW TARIFF LAW, and OUR NEW TABLE

OUR NEW TARIFF PRICES will show you WE will help YOU to practice ECONOMY by SAVING MONEY on the BOY. At the same time WE give you better VALUE than others. Why? We are a dry-goods concern and do not make a clothier's profit.

50 dozen Pants, from five years old all the way up to thirteen. 17c

182 pairs Corduroy Pants, washed, ought to be \$1, NEW TARIFF PRICE. 50c

Fancy Mixed and Blue Scotch All-wool Cheviot Suits. We defy you to produce his equal for less than five dollars. With us the NEW TARIFF PRICE is..... \$3 25

Long-Pants Suits, Havana browns and fancy milled chevils, sizes are 16, 11, 13, 14, and 14 years old. The manufacturers had to sell it at a phenomenally cheap at only..... \$2 50

Blue (dark) Melton Cape Overcoat, this season's cut, which means long cape, NEW TARIFF PRICE..... \$3 50

The cream of our stock is in the pretty

**A BEAVER REEFER**, easymore lined..... \$1.00

Also Blue one with brass buttons, very nobby..... 25 00

A few \$1.20, \$1.40, \$1.50, \$1.90 Suits 1000

Boys' 50c. Dark Wool Shirts 1000, 150c.

Solid Color Hemstitched Chamo 50c.

Windsor Ties, 15c.

**All the So-Called News of the War in the  
Far East Are Japanese Official Tales or  
Wild and Garbled Native Yarns.**

This I hope and believe is a fair and accurate statement of the general trend of the war, and my object is to show that the public mind is going altogether wrong. I have no objection to saying that it is, for the most part, to use the emphatic words of The Times correspondent of the 20th inst., "systematically misleading," that there is no danger now, more than that there was in 1894, of the rise of a Manchiao dynasty or of injury to foreigners from Chinese mobs, and I would not be at all surprised to find the result of an attack by the *Shanghai* or *Pei-chai* or even of any serious landing in force in the form of a *Shanghai* or *Pei-chai*. And, first, I venture to ask readers of The Times to consider the conditions under which the Japanese are waging war, either on land or sea, at the space that is at present. There is not a fleet of with either army. The Japanese papers have been prohibited, since the outbreak of hostilities, from publishing anything about Japan, China, or Korea, that has not received official sanction from the Japanese Government. And the two engagements at Asan, about the battle of "Pus-Yank" about the navy, and the land battle of the Yalu, (until the foreign officers in the Chinese fleet made their statements), first reached the land of European correspondents by the way of the Japanese press. The defeated and exciting tale of the "Pus-Yank" battle, which was told on Sunday and told in all the English papers, was taken from the Japanese press by Japanese, and all that the public can now safely believe is that there was a battle there, in which the Japanese were successful. The Japanese papers say that they took 14,500 prisoners; the Chinese say that they had only 12,000. In good order. The Japanese say that they killed several Generals, captured several Generals, and that the famous picked troops are wiped out. The Chinese say that neither of their three Generals was killed, and that the Japanese and that there was not a single man

of the Japanese forces in Korea. And so the conflict continued to expand to the mainland. At the present moment every one who follows the war with intelligence is eagerly looking for news of the Japanese. The Japanese "secret expedition" of 30,000 men, which was alleged to have landed at Hiroshima on December 18th, has been said to consist of seventy transports and a number of men-of-war, but it appears to have been lost to view. It is said to have been driven into the Yellow Sea, and to have gone down in the Yellow Sea. It is to be believed that this expedition really sailed for the coast of China, and that the landings on the coast of China, at the mouth of the Yangtze River. In the Times of October 11th we have read that the Japanese agents had been seen at the landing, Shanghai-Kwan, at the end of the Great Wall, and at Nanchang, a couple of hundred miles inland. It is now known that they were unconfined and within the last few days we have had reports of landings at Chiao, on the coast of the Yellow Sea, thirty miles north of the mouth of the Yellow River. None of these landings have taken place, for the plain truth is that the Japanese "secret expedition" of 30,000 men is a myth. No force left Hiroshima at all on the date alleged, or since; a number of transports were sent to the coast of

in a week, they were lying, still empty.  
The Ping-Yang Inlet.  
Now these stories, and others, to which I need not refer, have exaggerated, owe their existence and circulation to the fact that there is no European country at war with Japan, and that Japan is either combatant. There are such correspondents in Yokohama, Tien-Tsin, Che-Ping, and other ports, and from the seat of war, and all dependent on rumor, in the countries where rumor has been the most potent of all agents. Rumors are not so difficult to get for the head-quarters of either side. The Japanese are more so than the Chinese, for they have almost entirely reduced the realm to their own control. The Japanese have reached the outer world, with the exception of a few patches of territory, and the correspondents in Tien-Tsin and the statements which they have made, have been published in the English press. Even the English papers have published in China complain about the way they have been treated by the Japanese officials. In short, we are receiving a large part of our information from official sources, and this is and has been systematically mis-

assuming things to be as bad as the Japanese official sees how far the fear of the Chinese dynasty and the position of Europeans in that country are justified. I believe, let us question first, it is said that the capture of Mukden, the Manchurian capital, the throne, because the family home of the reigning line is in Manchuria. No doubt a successful capture of Mukden would be, would cause grave annoyance personally to the members of the throne, but would it not, as the stability of the throne would not, inasmuch as the vast majority of Chinese associated with Mukden, and probably not one Chinaman in a hundred knows the recent history of his country? The Emperor of the present dynasty came a couple of centuries ago from Manchuria. He was not yet at Mukden, and I believe it is a fact that in the early part of the nineteenth century he had crossed the Yalu river into Manchuria although, according to one version, Japanese calling them the Yalu to Mukden, casting away their arms in their flight. Let the Japanese get to Mukden, and that they perform a much more difficult and decisive feat, and what danger then must be questioned? I believe danger then must be guided by analogy. When the Anglo-French armies invaded North China, the Emperor fled to the summer palace, the Emperor's summer palace, the dynasty was not affected, although the Emperor retired to the summer palace, the Emperor's retirement during the siege of Paris carried itself elsewhere to continue its duties. The Emperor returned to Peking, and went on much as before. At that time, he it noted, that the most populous and fertile third—was in the hands of rebels. Now, if the Anglo-French armies at Mukden should overthrow or shake the throne of the Manchows, why should a Japanese invasion, at a time when the empire is so weak, and the stability of the throne has not decreased, but rapidly increased in the nineteenth century, be a danger to the empire? Improvements, such as they are, in the army and the telegraph for all these enable the central Government to cope more rapidly and effectively with rebellion than it could have done in any other period of its history. The overthrow of the dynasty is not, in truth, within the grasp of the Chinese people. The empire is somewhat of a chimera, a bubble. We may, if we please, reflect about it, but it is a bubble, and it is a bubble, and if it took place, there is, perhaps, no great harm in this, though it may be a disaster to the present Chinese dynasty will survive the Japanese attack, as it has survived more serious

The special dangers to the European residents in China apprehended from the present war are, I believe, equally fanciful as not to be so. At the present time China has been engaged in a foreign war, and neither during the hostilities nor afterwards will she be likely to quarrel with Great Britain and France did the Europeans at the open ports suffer from any special danger. It is, possibly, there may be some danger, for the Huaneas have of late years shown themselves violently anti-foreign. At the same time, it is not a very fitting time for the usual precautions for guarding the foreign settlements should not be relaxed. It is true that the recent Cabinet Council should have been summoned for this purpose, but it is not likely that the Government will have again and again, at times of popular excitement in China, taken the trouble to call a Council for the purpose without collecting the Cabinet for the ends of the earth to give them authority. If the members of the Government were to neglect their duties, they would incur the blame for the protection of the settlements, their deliberations were curiously ineffective and they had no special and

thousand miles of any of the important foreign settlements in China. She cannot see with sight of the Kiao-Kiao, Kiao-Kiao, Swatow, or Tien-Tien. Indeed, I doubt if she is aware of the fact that the Japanese are in such a position as to afford protection to any foreign settlement in China, except Che-Foo, and that Che-Foo is not only in a state of war to be abundantly protected. However this may be, I venture to doubt whether he is alarmed about the safety of our countrymen in China as the public at home of the conservative parties, the Chinese Government will not be blamed for acting upon its own view of the facts. It is not surprising that hundreds of cables from the scene of the events have been sent, and that the reports are untruthful and exaggerated stories circulated by the Japanese for their own purpose. The situation is right or wrong does not very greatly matter for the present purpose. It is a question of the immediate future. They have not the least intention of abandoning the island. They should. The Japanese had for months been carefully preparing for a coup in Korea. Japan was

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other in their army or in their fleet, they believe that they are better than the Japanese; they know that their best, their most highly-trained men, are not so good as the Japanese. They face the Japanese; they believe that they can maintain the war for years, and that while every day the strength it tells against the Japanese, fighting hundreds of miles away from their own country, the present war was sprung upon them without provocation, they will never be secure from the Japanese. They are not so stupid as to think they fight the quarrel out stupidly to the end now. The Chinese, as we have said, are not so stupid as to think that they will win the war on all of these respects; but these are the considerations which operate on their minds and guide their action. They are not so stupid as to think they are worthy of the attention of the English people—London Times.

At 4:30 o'clock yesterday morning the Fire Department received a call to No. 32 south Fifth street. The building occupied by the Chinese, owned by James C. Bradley, and owned by W. J. Whitehurst. The house was damaged and the Chinese inside were injured. The Chinese suffered for about the same amount.

Offerings and Sales at the Richmond Tobacco Exchange.—Internal Revenue Collections.—Foreign Advances.

NEW YORK, Nov. 3.—With the expiration of New Jersey Central and Manhattan, the stock market was firm throughout today's short session. The general list advanced, and the index fell from 91½ to 92, with a recovery at the close to 92½. Long stock came out on the way down, and the only support came from the railroad issues. There was another weak spot and ran off ½ to 106½. The general list was firm, and bad news had no effect. The heavy falling off in the October contracts for gold, silver and copper, and the unfavorable trade reports for the week, fell flat, the demand from the stocks proving heavy enough to support the market. The heavy fall in the sugar case was due to the railroad issues, the disposition to cover contracts over election day being as pronounced as the market. The market ranged from ¼ to 1 per cent, the Grangers, Louisville and Nashville, Pacific Mail, Big Four and Western Union leading the advance. The Grangers rose 1½ and Hudson rose 1 to 125½, and broke 1¼. Reading was about steady and Lackawanna dull. In the Industrials, the sugar case advanced 1½ to 106½ and closed at 89½. The appraiser's decision in the sugar case in the matter of German refined was considered favorable to the producers, and the market for sugar in demand at a higher range. Gas rose to 75 and Lead to 40. In the inactive stocks, Alton and Terre Haute rose ½. Ore improved 10 to 11½, and the market was strengthened in the final dealings by the announcement that the lot of Alton & Terre Haute bonds advertised this morning. This reflects the urgency of the demand for first-class bonds. The prices of listed stocks show gains of ¼ to 1½ per cent, for the day, except in the cases of New Jersey Central and Delaware and Hudson, which fell 1½ and 1½, respectively. The sales of listed stocks aggregated 37,000 shares; unlisted, 7,000 shares.

Money—Prime call—1½ per cent. prime mortgage paper, 3/84 per cent. Sterling exchange steady, with actual business in bankers' bills at 45½, for sixty days and for three months, 45½ and 45½, for 90 days, 45½. Commercial bills, 45½ to 45½. Government bonds steady. State bonds dull. Railroad bonds strong.

Gold—United States Coin—\$7,578,000; currency, \$57,775,000.

STOCK QUOTATIONS.	
	Closing Prices.
American Cotton Oil.....	20½
American Cotton Oil preferred.....	103
Amesbury.....	80
American Sugar Refineries, pref'd.....	91½
American Tobacco.....	100
American Telephone & Telegraph.....	107
Atchafalaya, Topeka and Santa Fe.....	75
Baltimore and Ohio.....	65
Canada Pacific.....	100
Chesapeake and Ohio.....	18½
Chicago and Alton.....	144
Chicago, Burlington and Quincy.....	75
Delaware, Lack. and Western.....	158
Distillers.....	11
East Tennessee and Georgia.....	40
East Tenn., Va. and Ga. preferred.....	17½
Erie preferred.....	132
Erie preferred electric.....	90
Illinois Central.....	95½
Lake Erie and Western.....	91
Lake Erie and Western preferred.....	108
Lake Shore.....	182½
Louisville and Nashville.....	77½
Louisville and Albany & Chicago.....	199
Manhattan Consolidated.....	10
Memphis and Charleston.....	10
Michigan Pacific.....	24

Mass. and Ohio.....	13
Nash, Chattanooga and St. Louis.....	13
Nash, Chattanooga.....	22
Norfolk and Cordage.....	18
United States Cordage preferred.....	22
New Jersey.....	67
New York Central.....	284
New York and New England.....	31
Norfolk and Western preferred.....	21
Norfolk and Norfolk.....	21
Northern.....	107
Northern Pacific preferred.....	107
Northwestern.....	101
Northwestern preferred.....	21
Pacific Mail.....	18
Reading.....	18
Richmond.....	61
Richmond and West. Pond.....	61
St. Paul.....	61
St. Paul preferred.....	119
St. Paul preferred.....	67
Silica.....	16
Tennessee Coal and Iron.....	16
Tennessee Coal and Iron.....	16
Texas.....	16
Texas Pacific.....	17
Wabash.....	14
Wabash.....	14
Washington Union.....	87
Wheeling and Lake Erie.....	10
Wheeling and Lake Erie preferred.....	10
BONDS.....	
Alabama-Class A.....	102

Alabama—Class 15.....	92½
Alabama—Class C.....	100
Mississippi—Class 15.....	100
North Carolina 4's.....	100
South Carolina 6's.....	12½
Northern Railway 5's.....	87½
Southern Railway common.....	12½
Southern Railway preferred.....	40½
Tennessee Old 6's.....	00
Tennessee 6's, preferred.....	85
Virginia 6's, preferred.....	85
Virginia 2-3, 1901.....	58½
Virginia 2-3, 1901.....	58½
United States 4's, registered.....	115½
United States 4's, coupon.....	95
United States 2's, coupon.....	95

**WEEKLY BANK STATEMENT.**  
NEW YORK, Nov. 3.—The weekly statement of the Associated Banks shows the following changes:

Reserve, decrease.....	\$ 690,625
Loans, decrease.....	1,129,290
Specie, decrease.....	171,000
Time deposits, decrease.....	287,281
Deposits, increase.....	809,700
Circulation, decrease.....	101,900

The banks now hold \$63,204,275 in excess of the requirements of the 25 per cent. rule.

RICHMOND STOCK MARKET.			
RICHMOND, VA., Nov. 3, 1904.			
Sales—B. C.—3,000 Virginia 3's at 72½.			
1,000 Virginia 3's (registered) at 72½.			
Government Securities.	Bid.	Asked.	
United States 4's.....	113	....	
State Securities.....			
North Carolina 4's.....	100	....	
North Carolina 6's.....	124	....	
Virginia 3's, 1902.....	72½	72½	
Virginia 2-3 p. c. B.....	58½	58½	
City Securities.....			
Richmond City 8's.....	128	....	
	118½	....	

Richmond City 6's	109 1/2
Richmond City 5 1/2	104 1/2
Richmond City 5 1/2, R. 1921	108
Richmond City 4 1/2	101 1/2
<b>Railroad Bonds.</b>	
A. and C. 1st 7's	118 1/2
A. and C. guar. in. 6's	104
C. and A. 1st 7's	109
C. and A. 2d 7's	102 1/2
Col. and Pacific 1st 6's	107 1/2
Georgia Green 1st 6's	110
Petersburg, Class A, 5's	108 1/2
Petersburg, Class B, 6's	111
W. N. C. 1st 6 1/2 guar.	110
W. N. C. 1st 6's, C. 1914	110
W. N. C. R. Railway 5's	87 89

Railroad Stocks.		
Atlanta and Charlotte.....	90 1/2	91 1/4
North Carolina.....	100 1/2	102
Petersburg.....	100 1/2	105
R. F. and P. div. obliga.....	111 1/4	113
Southern Railway com.....	12 1/2	.....
Southern Railway pref'd.....	40	.....
Bank Stocks.		
Citizens.....	28	.....
National Bank of Virginia.....	16 1/4	.....
State Bank of Virginia.....	138 1/2	140
Union Bank of Richmond.....	112	.....
Virginia Trust Company.....	111 1/4	.....
Insurance Companies.		
.....	30	.....

Virginia Fire and Marine.....	20
Virginia State.....	20
Miscellaneous.....	
A. T. Co. common.....	98 100
A. T. Co. preferred.....	106 110

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**GRAIN AND COTTON EXCHANGE.**  
**RICHMOND, V.A., Nov. 3, 1894.**  
 Offerings—Wheat, 1,108 bushels; corn (white), 218 bushels; oats, 1,000 bushels.  
 Sales—Wheat, 462 bushels; corn (white), 216 bushels.  
 Quotations: Wheat—Longberry, 55c.; 57c.; mixed, 54c.; 57c.; shortberry, 50c.; 52c.; and 56c. to 56 1/2c.

33c. to 55c.; No. 2 white, 57c.; No. 2 mixed, 55c.  
Oats—No. 2 mixed, 32½c. to 33c.; No. 3 mixed, 31½c. to 32c.; winter, 30c. to 42c.  
Rye—55c. to 59c.

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**CHICAGO.**  
CHICAGO, ILL., Nov. 3.—A little boom in wheat took place to-day, which, although showing no very great advance in price, was held to be an evidence of the long sentiment and the beginning of the long-looked-for recovery. It was

not quite so far what the strength was due to, but it was plain to be seen that the local talent were working on the long side. December wheat opened at 54½¢, sold from 53½¢ to 55½¢, closing at 54½¢, ½¢ higher than yesterday. Cash wheat was strong and ½¢ per bushel higher. The market acted independently of wheat during the entire half holiday session. As the wet and rainy weather was largely responsible for the strength and advance, so, in like manner, did the fine, clear weather and forecast for a continuation of it, reduce the market to weak.

to the condition previously existing. Weakness has been in evidence since the day receiving the stimulus. Basis from a prospective heavy movement next week, the large estimate for Monday being taken as a precursor of what was to follow. May corn opened at 51½c. to 51¼c., declined to 50½c., and closed at 51c., ½c. lower than yesterday. Cash corn was steady at unchanged prices.

Oats—Prices of oats declined, in sympathy with that of corn. Weakness ruled from the beginning to the end of the session, no noteworthy business being transacted. May closed ½c. lower than yesterday. Cash oats sold about

4c. under yesterday.

	Opening.	Closing.
Heat—	52 1/4	52 3/4
November .....	52 1/4	52 3/4
December .....	52 1/4	53 1/4

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**BALTIMORE.**  
BALTIMORE, MD., Nov. 3.—Flour dull and unchanged.  
Wheat stronger; No. 2 red spot and November, 55¢; December, 56¢; May, 60¢; steamer No. 2 red, 52c; bid; milling wheat, by sample,

Corn steady; mixed, year, 32¢/bushel; southern white, and yellow, 45¢/bushel.  
Oats slow; No. 1 white, western, 34¢/bushel; No. 2 mixed, western, 32¢/bushel.  
Rye dull; No. 2, 53¢/bushel.  
Hay steady; good to choice timothy, 12.00¢/1250.  
Grain freights firm; steamer to Liverpool, 18.9¢, November; Cork for orders, 18¢, November.  
Provisions firm; mean pork, \$15.00; bulk shoulders, \$7.25; short rib sides, clear sides, and salt-cured shoulders, \$8.25; hams, small, \$12.00; large, \$11.50.  
Lard—Refined, \$8.25.

Other articles unchanged.  
Bonds—Virginia Century, 58¢58½; Baltimore and Ohio, 68½; Consolidated Gas funds, 68¢68½.

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CINCINNATI.  
CINCINNATI, O., Nov. 3.—Flour unchanged.  
Wheat firm; sample red, 56c.  
Rye in moderate demand and weak; samples quiet.  
Corn—Yellow ear, old, 50c.; No. 2 white, old, 50c.; mixed ear, new, 40c.; No. 2 white, mixed, old, 54c.  
Oats steady; reflected mixed, 28c.; No.

Pork, extra mess, \$14.50; clear mess and gravy, \$13.75; a family, \$12.75.  
Lard easy; prime leaf, \$7.25; kettle fried, \$7.37½; steinn stean, \$6.85.  
Dry salted meats lower; loose shoulders, \$5.50; loose short rib sides, \$6.25; loose short clear sides, \$6.50.  
Bacon easy; loose shoulders, \$6.12½; loose short rib sides, \$7.00; do. clear des. \$7.50.  
Whisky steady at \$1.23.

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ST. LOUIS.  
ST. LOUIS, MO., Nov. 3.—Flour firm; receipts, 2,000 barrels.

Wheat higher; December, 50½¢; May, 49½¢.  
Corn firm; December, 47½¢; May, 47½¢.  
Oats lower; May, 32½¢.  
Pork—Standard mess, \$12.50; on orders, 3.00.  
Lard—Prime steam, \$6.65; choice, \$6.25.  
Dry Salted Meats—Shoulders, \$5.37½; hams, \$6.25; clear ribs, \$6.37½; shorts, 3.50.  
Bacon—Boxed shoulders, \$6.75; longs, 12½¢; clear ribs, \$7.25; shorts, \$7.37½.  
High wines firm at \$1.25.

**CHICAGO LIVE STOCK MARKET.**

**THE COTTON MARKETS.**  
NEW YORK, Nov. 3.—The total visible supply of cotton for the world is 3,283,548 bales.

WILMINGTON. N. C. Nov. 3.—Raisin firm; strained, 90c.; good strained, \$1.00. Spirite turpentine firm at 20c. Tar steady at \$1.50. Crude turpentine steady; hard, \$1.10; soft, \$1.50; Virgin, \$1.70.

TOBACCO EXCHANGE.  
RICHMOND, VA., Nov. 3, 1884.  
No. 100 of 60,000 lbs. tobacco at auction on

THE CHAIRMAN: We have heard from the speaker of the House, the speaker of the Senate, and the president of the United States. We have heard from the speaker of the House, the speaker of the Senate, and the president of the United States. We have heard from the speaker of the House, the speaker of the Senate, and the president of the United States.

uction on 'Change for the week ended to-day, 12 packages of sun-cured; highest price for the week ended to-day, \$7.75.

Reported to the secretary the Richmond Tobacco Trade to-day: 19 hogsheds. Total, 19 hogsheds.

Private sales reported to the secretary the Richmond Tobacco Trade for the week ending to-day: Wrappers, 33 hogsheds; 75 cutters, 190; smokers, 4; scrap (bright), 15; scrap (dark), 4; f (dark), 25; sun-cured, 11; burleys, 1; lugs (dark), 205. Total, 745 hogsheds.

the tobacco inspector reports to-day: inspections—Bright, 20 hogheads; dark, 20 hogheads; Reinspecks—Bright, 61 hogheads; dark, 5 hogheads.

The tobacco inspector reports for the week ending to-day: Inspections—Bright, hogheads; dark, 265 hogheads and 10 bales; western, 1 hoghead. Reinspecks—Bright, 241 hogheads and 3 tierces; dark, 67 hogheads.

Total tobacco sampling for the week ending to-day, 582 hogheads and 19 tierces.

At Crenshaw's, Planters', Allen's, Vaughan's, Davenport's, and other tobacco warehouses report to-day: Receipts, 57 packages; deliveries,

Cigars and tobacco warehouses, with the exception of Old Dominion, Shelburne's, Naaf's, Farmers' and Virginia added, report the week ending to-day: Receipts, packages; deliveries, 586 packages. excess of deliveries over receipts for the week ending to-day, 496 packages. The United States Internal revenue collections for the city of Richmond, Va., day: Cigars and cigarettes, \$218.85; plug packs, \$1,009.82. Total, \$1,688.67. The United States Internal revenue collections for the city of Richmond, Va., the week ending to-day: Cigars and cigarettes, \$13,357.15; plug tobaccos, \$15,120.00. Total, \$28,477.15.

**COUNTRY PRODUCE WHOLESALE.**  
**UTTER.**—The prices are as follows: new dairy, 20¢21¢; choice dairy, 18¢; choice family (packed), 26¢22¢; choice store (packed), 17¢18¢; medium re (packed), 15¢.  
**BIGGS.**—Very scarce and in active demand. They are selling as follows: crates, green and dry, 16¢17¢; crates, fresh and clean, 15¢16¢; in barrels and boxes (fresh), 15¢16¢.  
**COUNTRY.**—Very little change is noted

prices of poultry. Medium-size chickens are in demand. The prices are: large, 75¢; small, 50¢; 4½ lb. (live), per pound, 52½¢; hens (old), 40½¢; roosters (old), per pound, 36¢.

**MEATS**—Higher prices are prevailing. The following: Calves, per pound (stew), 56¢; sheep, per pound, 25¢; lamb, per pound, 24¢; beef (cows), per pound, 23½¢; helters, per pound, 23¢; steers, per pound, 22½¢; hogs (small), per pound, 19½¢; hams (small), 19½¢; smoked, per pound, 19½¢; lard, 19½¢; corn, 19½¢; rice, 19½¢; oil, 19½¢; sugar, 19½¢; molasses, 19½¢.

APPLES—Fruit is scarce, all obtained  
coming from the North. Apples are sell-  
ing at \$2.00/\$2.50 per barrel.  
DRIED FRUIT—Apples sliced,  
1 lb. 10¢; peaches, quartered, per pound,  
10¢; cherries (pitted), per pound, 10¢.

SEEDS—Clover (wholesale), per bushel,  
50¢/\$5.00; timothy, per bushel, \$1.00/\$1.50;  
rye, orchard grass, per bushel, \$1.00/\$1.50;  
brome grass, per bushel, \$2.00/\$2.50;  
millet (German), per bushel, 85¢/\$1.00;  
wheat seed, per bushel, 10¢/\$1.00;  
oat seed, per bushel, 10¢/\$1.00;  
barley seed, 10¢/\$1.00. Dry flint per

MISCELLANEOUS—Beans (white), No. 1, \$3.09 per bushel, \$1.09; No. 2, \$1.39; No. 3, \$1.69; colored beans, \$1.89; peas, per bushel, \$2.25; feathers (live geese), per pound, 35c.; feathers (mixed), per pound, 25c.; sumac, per 100 pounds, \$1.00; walnuts, per bushel, \$4.40; pecans, per bushel, 25c.; pineapples, per dozen, \$3.00; hoop poles, \$1.00; glass, \$1.00; heads and staves (machine), \$1.00.

WOOL-Tub-washed (free from burrs), unwashed, 15c.; merino (unwashed),

**DEATHS.**

**GRANT.**—Died, November 2, 1894, in his fiftieth year of his age, P. N. GRANT, of Rockbridge county, Va.  
Funeral from the Church of the Covenant at 4 P. M. SUNDAY. All friends are respectfully invited.

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**Funeral Notice.**

The funeral of Rev. T. G. DASHIELL, D. D., who died in Colon, Central America, March 18, 1893, will take place at

Mark's church TUESDAY, November 1, at 4 o'clock P. M.  
The interment in Hollywood will be private.  
Friends are requested not to send flowers.

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Dr. Juler Richard draws a gloomy picture of the increase of the morphine habit in France and elsewhere. The habit, he finds, becomes incurable at the end of six months of indulgence. Women and doctors are, in his opinion, most easily addicted to the drug.